The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,571.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,670 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Geo. Bevis, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

	June		July.
Leave	Bombay.....21	Leave	Madras 4
„	Carwar 23	„	Coconada 6
„	Narrakal 25	„	Vizagapatam 7
„	Tuticorin 26	„	Bimlipatam 7
„	Colombo 27	„	Gopalpore 8
„	Galle 28	Arrive	Calcutta 10
	July.		
„	Negapatam 1		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Karwar, or six miles north of Cochin from wheece they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

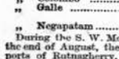
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdat, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel Mooent, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 18th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

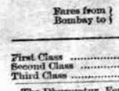
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 25th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.. Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchery and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 8
Second Class	1 0	2 0	1 8	2 8
Third Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 4
	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have received to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£23	£15	£4	Without Food.
„ Suez	33	22	8	
„ Port Said.....	40	24	9	
„ Messina	45	33	12	
„ Naples	50	35	13	
„ Leghorn	53	38	14	
„ Genoa	58	38	15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per c-nt. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s.s. INDIA has 22 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

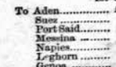
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate of freight, to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to this Continent by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without Food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said.....	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles ..	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent. from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,800 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

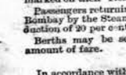
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)



THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship ELLORA, 1369 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.

(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 382 tons register, Captain Burvey.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Reynard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Reynard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, 1,600 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£6 -13
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 250 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE;

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult steamers travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

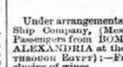
For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 22nd June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 200 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 20th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Cargo shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are required to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th June 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 900 H.P.,) Captain R. Chalmers, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday, the 22nd June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BERLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 20th until the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

REDUCED PRICES!
TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' } lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Ditto Ditto „ „	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' } lb. tin or box...	1 0	1 2
Ditto WILLS' „ „ ...	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE. WILLS' „ „ ...	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin ..	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.....	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

We have just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, and an early application is requested for the same.

Flower Seeds, in packets of 20 varieties, each Rs. 5 0 0
Vegetable Seeds, „ 20 „ „ Rs. 6 8 0

Bombay, 18th June 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Bank's Offices, on the top floor of the old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of July 1870, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

2nd. To determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the employés of the Bank for the loss of their employment.

3rd. To consider the desirability of releasing the remaining Contributories, who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited Shares of the Company.

4th. To declare a final Dividend, and

5th. To pass Resolutions declaring the affairs of the Bank fully wound up.

R. B. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALHAMBRA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for DELIVERY of their GOODS at once, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk without any further intimation being given.

Captain Mee will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, al. Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISON,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in Fort, No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.

2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election:—

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Jamjeel Hugh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—On MONDAY next, the 20th day of June, at 12 noon, at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, all the ESTATE, RIGHT, and TITLE of the Company in the following TEA GARDENS and the several GRANTS of LAND on which they stand:—

	Tea under cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.
Madrescherra and Pallovobund Grant more or less	1,000	270
Koyah ..... ditto	772	132
Digloe ..... ditto	2,000	55
Also Grants Nos. 257 and 259, comprising an area of more or less.....	11,000	..
	14,772	457

These Gardens are all situate in Cachar, and are held partly under pottah and partly in fee simple. They are in full cultivation and in excellent order. They will be SOLD with all the BUILDINGS, SHEDS, TOOLS, &c., on the several Properties and with the Crop now on the bushes. The Produce of the Gardens last year was nearly 1,000 maunds of Tea, which all sold at high average prices.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BEGG, DUNLOP, & W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th May 1870.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., at Chowpatty, the following:—

The Materials of an Iron House (incomplete), such as Iron Columns, Girdes, Joists, &c., &c., lying on Malabar Hill.
139 Contractors' Wagrous } lying at Chowpatty.
8 Large blocks of Stones }

On THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 2 P.M., there will be sold in the Godown on the Company's premises at Colaba:—

(1) One 10 Horse Power Portable Steam Engine.
(1) One 3 Ton Travelling Steam Crane (unerected).
(2) Two Circular Saw Benches with Saw.
(1) One Second-hand Water Meter, and Sundry other articles.

On FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Bates Hill near Bandora:—

About 7,395 square yards of Land.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Santa Cruz near Bandora:—

About one lac of square yards of Batty Land partly wasted.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises, near the Andheree station of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway:—

About 44,057 square yards of Batty Land.

Terms of Sale and all other information can be had on application to Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

16th June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 50 tons each of pure CASTOR and COCOA-NUTOIL, to be delivered immediately after acceptance of Tender. Price to include delivery at the Stores Department, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a sample of each description of Oil, to be sent to the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 388 of 1869.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and Awabai his wife.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of August 1869, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the ESTATE and Interest of the above-named Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Awabai his wife, Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife, or any of them, in all that piece of parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the west side of Khetewady 12 Cross Lane or Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards (be the same little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue at Rs. 2,051 and 2,548, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On the east by Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, on the west by the property now or lately in the occupation of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, on the south by the property of Shariaidjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of the late Bunnoo Bebee, and which premises were lately occupied by Mr. H Horden, but are at present unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week) .....Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto ..... „ 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

F. BIERS & Co., Stables.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 15;

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sykes, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c. Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap ..... Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto ditto 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers ..... Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds ..... „
Double breasted Coat and Trousers 30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats .....Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Tiffin Rooms, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON and ROBSON,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS,
MITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value. Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last divi-dend. p. c.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	560
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	108
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	32½
37,500	200	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	172
10,000	250	s'.	12 do.	Oriental Bank	483

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 85	Colaba Land Co.	1,325
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 250	Do.	1,140
10,800	1,000	650	,,125	Do.	1,250
2,000	150	all		Worli Land Company Ld.	265
2,000	5,000	4,100		Do.	1,250
5,000	2,000	1,400		Fort Company	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,000	all	Rs.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	250	all	Rs.	Spences' & Co.	30
5000	5,000	all		Peninsular Landing and Shipping Company	140
1,000	500	all	Rs.	Remfry & Co.	405

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value. Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
8,000	250	200	Bank of Bombay	16
2,000	250	200	Do. China	6½
3,000	250	200	B'bay Trug & B'nkg Co.	6
2,000	250	200	Brokers' Bank	15
2,400	250	200	Central Bank	1½
2,000	250	200	East India Bank's	22
2,000	250	70	Indian Peninsula	6
3,200	250	68½	Royal Bank	5
1,200	250	74	Apr. '67 Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	695
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
5,000	2,500	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16 to 1d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to 3d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203½
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—14TH JUNE 1870.

The following quotations were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

Paper sold at Rs. 97-4 and 97-6, or 2-12 to 2-10 discount.

4 per cents. at Rs. 105-10.

Small remits at Rs. 214-4.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,405, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 1,400 for deliveries at various dates.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 340 for cash and time-bargains at Rs. 345 and 347½ for deliveries in one month.

—*Englishman.*

HONGKONG.—25TH MAY, 1870.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	...	...	$500
Old,	...	...	...	535
Benares, New,	...	...	...	471½
Old,	...	...	...	510
Malwa,	...	...	...	635
Turkey,	...	...	...	850
COTTON.—Bombay,	...	...	...	20·00 to 23·50
Calcutta,	...	...	...	18·00 to 22·00
Ningpo,	...	...	...	25·5
Shanghai,	...	...	...	23 to 24
Tientsin,	...	...	...	23
Camphor,	...	...	...	16 to 16·50
Quicksilver,	...	...	...	64
Saltpetre,	...	...	...	5·00 to 6·00

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/6½

Credits, 6 ,, ,, 4/6½

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 232½

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 233

On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74½

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 7½ per cent. prem.

Sycee, Shanghai, 4 per cent. prem.

Mexicans, ½ per cent. prem.

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $ 22·47½

,, Bar, 98 touch, $22·30

Sovereigns, English $4·5

,, Australian, $4·45

Discount, 10 per cent

EXCHANGE AND BULLION (Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6½

,, Private Bills, 4/6½

,, with Documents, 4/6½

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 233

,, Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 233

Sycee, of 100 touch, 3½ per cent prem nom

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $22·95 per tael

Bar Silver, 6½ per cent prem nom

CARGO.

For China.—For England, 540 bales and 7 cases silk. For France, 235 bales silk and 155 bales cocoons.

SINGAPORE.—3RD JUNE, 1870.

Gambier	$8 20
Black Pepper	8 10
White Pepper	11·30
Sago Flour	2·35
Pearl Sago	3·05
Tin	31 to 31½
40's Mule Twist	140
8½ lbs. Shirtings	3·05
7 do do	2·52½
5 do T. Cloths	1·57½
6 do do	1·90
7 do do	2·07½ .o 2·12½

Freight to London £1 and £2 10s.

Benares Opium new ..... $480 to 485

EXCHANGE ON LONDON :

Bank bills 6 months' sight, 4/6⅞

Credit bills 6 months' sight, 4/7⅛

Private bills 6 months' sight, 4/7⅛

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th June, 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	84,497	7	0
Merchandize	2,94,311	15	9
Electric Telegraph	892	0	0
Earth Trains	2,564	0	0
Total Rs.	3,82,265	6	9
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles Total Rs.	2,48,572	14	4
Increase	1,33,692	8	5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Wyllie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Henry, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Fraser, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Elgee, Assistant Surgeon Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Sawyer, Ensign, 2-12th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Jago, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Gordon, Ensign, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Murray, Schoolmaster, 2-19th Regiment, on duty, from England

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Bewsey, Quartermaster, 25th Brigade R. A., from medical certificate, to Allahabad.

19TH JUNE.

Wyllie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Seroor.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 15.)

The following gentlemen, Assistant Conservators of Forests, third grade, on probation, are posted to the Divisions mentioned against their names, viz :—

Mr. C. H. James, Sikkim Division.

Mr. M. G. Thomas, Bootan Division.

The following Assistant Conservators of Forests are transferred :—

Mr. W. H. Oakley, from the Sikkim to the Dacca Division.

Mr. H. H. Davis, from the Bhootan to the Chittagong Division.

Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, in the fourth grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay, or until further orders.

Mr. John Edward Beevor Jeffrey, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Arrah in Pu-tnah.

Mr. Richard Lee, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kamroop, is confirmed in the said Extra Assistant Commissionership.

Mr. William Henry [illegible], further orders, an Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. William Boyd Brooke, [illegible] General at Moorshedabad, is allowed [illegible] years.

Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay, [illegible] commissioner of Manbhoom, [illegible] twenty-nine days.

Under the authority of the Government of India in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Herbert Beaufoy, [illegible] to officiate temporarily as Accountant-General at Moorshedabad, [illegible] current office.

Mr. Colin Buteux [illegible] to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, [illegible] absence, on leave, of Mr Arthur Lloyd Clay, or until further orders.

Mr. Verelst Wilkinson Bernard, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balasore, recently transferred to Pubna, for [illegible].

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Briggs, R.E., officiating Superintending Engineer, first class, second grade, of the Behar Circle, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Captain H. W. Garnault, R.E., Superintendent of Works, Dacca Sub Circle, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th June 1870.

VOLUNTEERS.

1. With the sanction of Government, the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that such men of 1st Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, 88th Foot, and 103rd Foot, under orders to return to England, as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to any of the following regiments :—

2nd Bn. 1st Foot.	26th Foot.	62nd Foot.
1st ,, 6th ,,	36th ,,	76th ,,
1st ,, 11th ,,	37th ,,	85th ,,
2nd ,, 12th ,,	39th ,,	92nd ,,
1st ,, 14th ,,	41st ,,	107th ,,
1st ,, 17th ,,	58th ,,	109th ,,
2nd ,, 23th ,,	2nd Bn. 60th Foot.	

The numbers that can be received for each regiment will be communicated in a letter from the Adjutant General.

Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay are requested to be good enough to issue the necessary orders for the volunteering of the regiments serving in their commands.

[Detailed instructions are given for carrying out the above].

TRANSPORT—BAGGAGE.

The following letter is from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, dated Simla, the 2nd May 1870 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1424, dated 1st April 1870, asking for an authoritative ruling on the question of admitting charges from Commissioned or Warrant Officers granted passage money, or a passage in a private steamer, (when accommodation is not available in a troop-ship) for baggage in excess of the quantity allowed by the rules of the company.

"2. In reply, I am to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that such charges are not to be admitted, and that the rule laid down in your Government General Order No. 555, of 23th October 1865, paragraph 2, is to be held to apply equally to such cases as those under advertence."

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The following letter is from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Department, Madras, dated 10th May 1870 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge your docket, No. 1060, of 12th April 1870, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the decision passed by the Government of Madras, that the existing rule under which officers who have not passed the lower standard are ineligible, even on probation, to the office of Aide-de-Camp to a General Officer commanding a division in India is equally applicable to officers belonging to regiments not in India, who may be selected for the appointment under General Order by the Governor-General, No. 1291 of 1869, as to officers of British regiments serving in India, and of the Indian Army, is correct and in accordance with the intentions of the Government of India."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—PASSAGE.

Under instructions from Government, the following extract of a despath from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, the 31st January 1870, is published for information and guidance :—

"3 * * * * it was intended thereby to avoid additional expense to the public service by the despatch of troops, under the medical charge of officers who were not entitled to a free passage, while others who were so entitled were detained in India, and subsequently sent home without employment.

"4. It will rest with the local authorities to determine in each case, whether the interests of the public will be best promoted by the detention of a British Medical officer to take charge of troops, or by allowing him to return immediately on the expiration of his tour of foreign service; but it must be borne in mind that unless there is a sufficient supply of Medical Officers about to return home at the public charge, the detention for a short time of an officer for whom a free passage must be provided may prove to be the most economical arrangement.

"5 An officer so detained is entitled to Indian pay and allowances up to the date of his embarkation."

DISCIPLINE.

With reference to Horse Guards' G. O. No. 62 of 1869, republished in G. O. C. C of the 28th August last, page 374, it is notified for general information and guidance, that it has been ruled by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that when a soldier commits an act of drunkenness, not on duty, in addition to some other crime which it is deemed expedient to bring to trial by a District Court Martial, the prisoner shall be arraigned upon both or all the offences, which he may have committed; in other words, the offence of drunkenness is not to be disposed of independently, as in the case of a private soldier intended to be brought to trial by a Regimental Court Martial for similar offences.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 15.)

Mr. Spencer Faithorne Arthur Smith, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, is placed in charge of the duties of Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, during the absence of Major Sanderson on deputation, or till further orders.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Henry George Keene, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Futtehpur.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. George Edwin Lance, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, with effect from the 10th June, or subsequent date.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Mark Benaly Thornhill, Civil and Sessions Judge of Scharunpoor, with effect from 22nd proximo, or subsequent date

Mr. Henry George Keene, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Futtehpore, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Scharunpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thornhill, or until further orders.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Sydney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Agra, with effect from 15th proximo, or subsequent date.

Mr. William Wigram Clifford, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Humeerpore, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr. Smith, or until further orders.

That portion of the Notification dated 24th ultimo, transferring Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Bareilly to Allahabad, is cancelled.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Ally Buckah Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Scharunpore, with effect from 1st instant, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr James Speed Graves, officiating Assistant Inspector, 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 15th ultimo, or subsequent date.

Mr. Thomas Grey Hanron, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad.

Doctor James Cleghorn is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Azimgurh, but will continue to officiate at Jounpore until further orders.

One month's privilege leave of absence has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. John Alexander Stamper, B.A., Chaplain of Moradabad, with effect from 6th instant, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Rai Roodur Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kekree, Zillah Ajmere.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Juddah, May 18.
	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Juddah, April 28.
	Mountain Laurel	Eldeck	Calcutta, March 26.
	Futtay Salam	Nacoda	Hoodooda, May 14.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Carwar, June 9.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, June 1.
	China (s)	Steward	Hongkong, May 26.
	Albaniera (s)	Mee	Liverpool, May 10.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Carwar, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Cassandra	Peters	Dismond Island.
	Sophie	Green	Hongkong.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
14	Nestor	Pichaud	Nantes, January 15
15	Charles Maureau	Coin	Bourbon, May 16
	City of Corinth	McKelvie	Glasgow, March 15

DEPARTURES.

June.			
15	Asia (s)	...	...
	Knight Companion	...	...
	Trow Bridge	...	...
	British Consul	...	...
	Lord Canning	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
12	Fanny	Weir	Moulmein
13	Blue rose (s)	Kennedy	London

DEPARTURES.

June.			
12	Himalaya (s)	...	Bombay
	Saint Anne	...	Berawah

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on June 25.

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on June 18.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CORDEIRO—May 27th, at Saligaum, Goa, the wife of Mr. E. Bernardo Cordeiro, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

ROLLAND—CEMMERER—June 10th, at Trichinopoly, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, Stuart Erskine Rolland, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Captain C. M. Rolland, Madras Artillery, to Emma Sophia, third daughter of the Rev. A. F. Cemmerer.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

JENKINSON—June 14th, at Saharunpore, the wife of E. G. Jenkinson, Esq., C.S., of a son.

GEORGE—June 14th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major George, Paymaster, 21st Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PRENDERGAST—June 11th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, of fever caused by exposure in the discharge of his duties, Edmund Prendergast, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and of Ardfinan Castle, Ireland, aged 28 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

THE new policy of the Government in regard to Jinjeera may be profound, but it looks weak. We can understand the good nature, and in some respects, expediency of a policy which has permitted the revolting Sirdars time to make their submission; but what we do not understand is why the Government has allowed the Seedees to couple their submission with conditions. The Hubshee, having exhausted the forbearance of the paramount power, lost his criminal jurisdiction. A British Agent appeared on the scene and took a share in the management of the country. During the absence of the Khan Sahib in Bombay, and during the absence also of the Agent, certain persons deposed the Chief of the State, and thereby not only committed an offence against him, but an offence against the British Government. The first duty of the latter was to restore its authority. If that could be done by the mild process of persuasion so much the better. It was wise to treat the Seedees as fools who did not know what they were doing. But when they were brought into a submissive frame of mind their submission ought to have been entire and unconditional. They appealed to force and we should have had a good right to suppress and punish them by force. No further parleying should have been allowed. Our first duty was to restore the *status quo ante*, and after that to have taken such measures as expediency might dictate. But now a Revenue officer is sent, not only to receive the submission of these persons, but to inquire into their claims. They are no longer to be treated as offenders and punished for wrongdoing; they become, as it were, parties to a negotiation, and their offence against us and against the Hubshee is half condoned by the proceeding. That we should inquire into their conduct is legitimate; but it should be as prisoners at the bar. We fear that the Government has taken a false step, and that it will only lead to further complications. Those who may think it expedient that Jinjeera should cease to exist as an independent state, will rejoice at the turn which affairs have taken; because these perpetual disputes can only have one result—the Government will continue to take a larger and larger share of power until it becomes seized and possessed of the whole. We have not the least desire that this should happen, nor have we much to say against it; but we cannot help seeing that the course adopted, is not only weak, but tends to the extinction of the half savage Government of the Hubshee.

WE do not think that there is much in the exception taken by "Nestor" to the appointment of Native Members of the Legislative Council in lieu of the Hon. Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. It is perfectly true that both these gentlemen showed a spirit of independence in the Council which was very valuable; but surely that does not entitle them to re-appointment nor imply that they are replaced because they were independent. Were they permitted to continue their services we should not have one word to say against it. Mr. Mungaldas is a man of considerable intellectual ability. He has always striven to play his part in the Council, and although we have sometimes differed from him, we have ever respected his public spirit and talents. Mr. Byramjee, we remember, showed great courage in opposing the duties on grain. But we see no reason why the two gentlemen, who, it is reported, will replace them, should not display at least equal independence. Sir Jamsetjee is as good a representative of his people as Mr. Byramjee, and the objection to Dr. Bhau, that his duties in the Council would divert him from antiquarian and scientific researches is worthy of a place in a cabinet of oddities. "Nestor's" objection that the nomination of Dr. Bhau Daji would leave the Guzerati community unrepresented is better founded, but the notion that the removal of the two gentlemen in possession would imply that the Legislative Council is intended to be a sham appears to us quite gratuitous. The Legislative Council must be more or less of a sham, like all the institutions dictated by the party of progress: and the presence of two independent natives is not likely to alter its character. So long as men who will speak their minds are selected we are utterly indifferent as to persons; but we do feel surprised that under a show of zeal for antiquities and science our daily contemporary should display such hostility to the nomination of Dr. Bhau Daji. If the Government want a real opponent we can suggest one—the Rao Sahib Vishvanath Mundlik—and we are somewhat astonished that our daily contemporary should have missed the opportunity of proposing that able ally for the place.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple predicted that his Income-tax would bring in £2,100,000, he probably had in his mind the machinery whereby the impost was to be collected. He must have set his teeth, twirled his moustachois, and resolved to fulfil his prophecy. It is plain that the most stringent, not to say cruel, instructions have been issued, at least to the Collectors in Bengal, for the tax in that quarter is levied with a severity and ruthlessness inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our rule. Mr. George Kerry continues his self-imposed task of enlightening the public through the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, and no one contradicts him, or shows that his statements are false. According to these statements they are so circumstantial that the Government can easily investigate and refute them if they are untrue—the poor ryots are severely oppressed in order that the sanguine estimates of Sir Richard Temple may not be falsified by the result. Not content with the exaction of the amount of the tax, the agents of Government—they cannot help themselves—double it, if the first demand is not immediately paid. The tax is being levied on men who revel in the extravagant income of Rs. 200, or Rs. 150, or Rs. 60 a year! One man had the courage to appeal, but after *three* journeys in search of the Baboo before whom the appeal was to be heard, it was dismissed. This man and his brother if they "did well" made the enormous income of Rs. 150 per annum; and on this they had to pay Rs. 9 as income-tax. "The facts coming to light," says Mr. Kerry, "prove, I think, the necessity for a thorough and searching inquiry into the whole question of this income-tax. The Government is being permanently disgraced in the eyes of the poor, who look to it for protection—but look in vain. The injustice, of which I complain, is the more hateful, because it comes from a Government which professes to have a great and paternal care for the welfare of the poor." In short there can be no end to the oppression under the Act wherever there is not spirit enough to resist it, or independence enough in the agents to refuse being made the instruments of injustice.

ON the 13th instant the last girder was lifted on to the Sutlej Bridge.

THE "Pioneer" mentions that the death of Captain Clark, A. D. C. to Lord Napier of Magdala, was caused by sunstroke.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria, which occurred thirty-three years ago. The 28th is the anniversary of the coronation.

A GENERAL order is about to be issued prescribing the use of Madras time, as kept by the railways, at all the military stations of the Punjab.

IT has been reported in England that the Government will ultimately purchase the submarine lines to the East and to Australia. Perhaps it was this that had raised the shares in the market.

MR. SHAW, who is to accompany Mr. Forsyth on his mission to Yarkund, arrived in Bombay from England on the 10th inst., and started for the Kangra Valley the following morning. The "Pioneer" says he expects by making forced marches to join his chief at the Pangong Lake about the 7th of July.

THE Government of India has at present before it a draft bill for consolidating and amending the Acts for the recovery of small debts and demands in the three presidency towns. This bill, which proposes to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, originated with the Calcutta Trades Association.

THE "Bangalore Herald" takes upon itself to publish a report that Colonel Meade is scarcely satisfied with his present position. "As a soldier—political too, he is almost out of place in Mysore, and we ('Herald') should not be in the least surprised if he sought and obtained permission to revert to his former post."

THE following appears in Military Orders :—"Ensign Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission." This is the young gentleman who went on (unsanctioned) leave to certain races near Sonepore, and refused to attend to his Colonel's telegrams, desiring him to return to his regiment.

SOME arguments were adduced at the Oudh indignation meeting in favour of the imposition of, amongst others, "a tax for registering marriages." "The introduction of marriage licences would," it was said, "in the long run, prove a check to poligamy. It would effectually prevent unlawful marriages and exercise a healthy influence on public morality. Further, it would guarantee security to the rights of property and inheritance."

A REPORT that the Princess Helena had died, got abroad in Calcutta last Wednesday. It arose in a singular way. The "Big Gun Drill" practice of the 2-19th Regiment was responsible for it. The guns were fired in three batches of eight each, and at intervals of about one minute, so that on counting up the twenty-four—exactly corresponding with the Princess Helena's age—and remembering her recent confinement, people arrived at a most unpleasant conclusion.

THE Calcutta "Examiner" is astounded by a fresh measure of economy attributed to the Government of India. For the future, it seems, public offices in Calcutta are not to be allowed the services of bheesties on their respective establishments. It is argued that since the Calcutta Municipality has provided a plentiful supply of water throughout the town, it would be quite easy for the "ferash" allowed to each office to obtain as much water for its clerks as they might require for drinking purposes.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary gives some particulars of interest relative to the death from cholera of Dr. Theodore Orton at Fyzabad. It seems that that officer had been deputed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the Maharajgunge district, where cholera was raging. Regardless of his own safety, Dr. Orton inspected in person one of the villages, where he found, nineteen out of forty people dead, and many more attacked. Anxious to relieve their sufferings, he stayed in the neighbourhood, was thus thrown on the resources of the district for refreshment, and so, it may be reasonably supposed, became infected by the disease, which in twenty-four hours terminated his useful career.

REFERRING to the report that the divorce case of Colonel Gordon *vs.* Gordon and Lord William Hay has been decided by the Chief Court of the Punjab (the judgment of the lower court being confirmed, the marriage dissolved, and the co-respondent cast in costs), our contemporary the "Friend of India" hopes the Chief Court's decision rests upon a better foundation than that of the lower tribunal. He understands that in the latter the judge refused to accept Lord William Hay's attorney, and that the case was actually decided without the respondent's defence having been heard. "There is an impression that Lord William Hay has not had justice, and that his absence from India caused him to be selected as co-respondent."

"RARELY in Indian history," as the "Friend of India" remarks, "have so many military officers been at the head of important provinces, and that with the approval of the public and the Civil Service. Colonel Keatinge will have, as his Judicial Commissioner, Major Hector Mackenzie, an able officer. Sir Henry Durand rules the Punjab in an office hitherto sacred to civilians. Sir W. Merewether governs Sind, the successor of Mr. Mansfield and Sir Bartle Frere. Colonel Meade administers Mysore, succeeding Mr. Bowring. Colonel Daly, at Indore, is in an office long held by Sir Robert Hamilton. One of the two Commissioners of Berar is a military man. Hyderabad seems to be the only place retained by a civilian since Colonel Davidson's time. Yet not one of these officers has been selected from any other consideration than that of fitness for the office. The fact is flattering to the old Indian Army, and the approval of the fact is no less honourable to the Civil Service, to whom time will give these and other good things as their best men come to the front."

A GEORGIAN girl who some time ago was sold to a British subject, and claimed the protection of the British Government when on board a steamer in the Persian Gulf, has occupied a good share of official attention since she was brought to Bombay. The last we hear is that a good deal of correspondence and minute-writing has taken place in the Supreme Council about her. Some of the members have suggested that measures should be taken at once to prevent the recurrence of similar offences in this country by an Act of Legislature, and that when a foreigner sells a slave to a British Indian subject, punishment should be provided for the offence of purchasing. The expense of maintaining any slave while in British territories should be defrayed by the purchaser, until arrangements can be made by Government to send him or her home, and the expenses also of the home voyage should be realized from the said purchaser. The Governor-General is said to have approved of the suggestion, and has desired that a bill should be introduced into the Legislative Council to that effect.

THE difference between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse would be nothing in the eyes of a Sanskrit logician. Pandit Lingam Lakshmaji, in a lecture lately delivered to a Madras Literary Institution, told a story of a young man who, having finished his studies in logic, went to visit his wife at her father's house. His brother-in-law, in order to test his acuteness, jocosely told him that his wife had become a widow, and ostentatiously began to shed tears. The bewildered logician also took it much to heart and began to weep too. The father-in-law and the by-standers remarked to him that it was impossible that his wife should become a widow while he was yet living. "Why, gentlemen," said he, "why cannot my wife become a widow during my life-time? You see my mother has become a widow during my life-time, my sister has become a widow during my life-time, and by the same analogy my wife can become a widow during my life-time." Another pedant was cautioned by his friends against passing through a forest infested with tigers—"vyaghras." Analyzing the words he found it to be composed of the prepositions *vi* and *a* both meaning "much," and the root *ghra* which means "to smell," and concluding that the danger arose from some noxious stench, walked straight into the jaws of a tiger and was eaten.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 19TH MAY.

Captain Lodge the diver have succeeded in raising 76,000 dollars from the wreck of the Hamilla Mitchell near the entrance to the river, and are now engaged in saving a further portion of the treasure.

A document, cautioning the tea-men against mixing dust with the leaf and also careless packing, has been issued by native tea-merchants in Shanghai. The new teas are spoken of as superior in quality and abundant in quantity.

HONGKONG, 26TH MAY.

Her Majesty's gunboat Slaney together with two merchant vessels, the Caractacus and the Bay, have been totally lost on the Paracels group. All hands on board the Slaney were lost, with the exception of four Europeans and five Chinese.

A rumour has gained ground among the Chinese at Pekin that Sir Rutherford Alcock is to succeed Mr. Burlinghame as head of the Chinese Embassy.

SINGAPORE, 3RD JUNE.

Some men have been apprehended in the act of manufacturing counterf

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived on Saturday last from Jeddah with a general cargo and one hundred and ninety-five pilgrims.

THE SHIP FUTTAT SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday last from Juddah with a general cargo and three hundred and sixty-two pilgrims.

THE SHIP MOUNTAIN LAUREL, 698 tons, Captain J. H. Eilbeck, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain Thompson, arrived on Saturday last from Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Robert Low, and five deck passengers.

THE S. S. CHINA, Captain J. D. Steward, arrived on Saturday last from China with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Lisynal, Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, Mr. Pastonjee, and Mr. Heden.

THE S. S KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Brody, one gentleman, and twenty-one deck passengers.

"A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT AND GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE."

THE following will show that merchants had better make some enquiry before advancing money to "Liverpool merchants and gentlemen of fortune" who represent that their luggage, money, &c., has been lost. Mr. James Greaves, merchant, laid the following information before Mr. Connon on Saturday :—"In the early part of April last I was introduced to Mr. J. G. White by Mr. R. B. Hobbs, of Bombay, merchant, who is well-known to me. The said Mr. Hobbs informed me that the said Mr. J. G. White had told him that he had recently arrived in Bombay, and that he had had a letter of introduction to the said Mr. Hobbs from a gentleman whom he named, which had been lost with his luggage. The said J. G. White also informed me of his having had a letter of introduction to the said Mr Hobbs, which was lost, and he represented himself to be a Liverpool merchant and a gentleman of fortune. He told me he had been staying at Gibraltar, and that his boxes had been lost there through the carelessness of the servants of the P. & O. Company. He further said that his lost box contained more than 500 sovereigns, as well as letters of introduction to some of the leading merchants in Bombay, and certain letters of credit. He also said that Messrs Baring Brothers were his brokers, and that he was in daily expectation of receiving information from them that they had paid £4 0 into his credit with Messrs Finlay, Scott, & Co. of Bombay. Upon these representations he applied to me for a temporary loan of Rs. 300 to enable him to visit the Berars before the close of the cotton season, which sum, on the faith of the representations aforesaid, I advanced him on the 8th day of April last. The said J. G. White then gave me a letter, addressed to Messrs Finlay, Scott, & Co., requesting them to pay that sum to me on his account. I presented the said letter to the said Messrs Finlay, Scott, & Co., but they informed me that they had no advices about the said J. G. White. On the 18th day of April last the said J. G. White again came to me, and I informed him of the result of my application to Messrs Finlay, Scott, & Co., when he said that he would at once telegraph to England for a remittance, and on the faith of that assurance and the representations aforesaid I advanced him a further sum of Rs. 200 on the 18th April last to enable him to visit Guzerat. Notwithstanding his promises to repay me the amount of my advances to him almost immediately after they were made, and notwithstanding repeated applications from me for payment, he has not yet repaid me, and professes his inability to do so. I am informed by the said Mr. Hobbs that the gentleman from whom the said J. G. White said that he had brought a letter of introduction to him denies that he ever gave him one. I am also informed by Messrs Finlay, Scott, & Co. that they have received no advices in favour of the same person. I am also informed by the P. & O. Company's agent at Bombay that they have reason to believe that there is no foundation for the statement of the said J. G. White that any luggage belonging to him was lost at Gibraltar, and they complain of having been imposed upon by him in relation thereto and in other ways. From the above and other information which I have obtained I verily believe that the representations made to me by the said J. G. White, and upon the faith of which I advanced him the sums aforesaid are totally false. I charge the said J. G. White with cheating under section 415 of the Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted the warrant asked for.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH JUNE.

(Before JAMES CONNON, Esq.)

THAPTA, Jamadi Ahmed, a reputed thief, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour, for having stolen the shawls of Salvadore Francis, another native, by whom he was sentenced to receive eight strip s for having stolen two blankets.—Janoo Luximon, who had stolen a box containing two silver bangles, silver rings, wearing apparel, &c , was sentenced to two months' imprisoned in the County Jail with hard labour.—Oomer Futeh Khan, another "old hand," was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing a turban belonging to Babajee Bajee.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—A man named Babajee Arjoon, who had been apprehended by the police when drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, was fined Rs. 20, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour.

THE COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many of the public, and especially the well-wishers of Sir Seymour FitzGerald, will be very sorry if the rumour you repeat in your issue of the 16th should turn out correct, regarding the nomination to the Legislative Council Without wishing in any way to disparage the gentlemen whose names are mentioned as likely to be appointed, many of us will feel that our worthy Governor has committed a false step if, on the very first opportunity, he eliminates the only two native members of the Council who had the independence and courage to oppo e him on the Cotton Bill.

I cannot believe Sir Seymour will be so ill-advised as to confirm thus openly the somewhat general feeling that the Council is intended to be a sham and that only dummies are wanted in it.

In the case of the Hindoo member, the gentleman you name (Dr. Bhau Dajee), his community is already represented on the Council, and his nomination would leave the Gujarati community quite unrepresented.—Yours, &c., 17th June. NESTOR.

OUR COTTON SEASON.

(Native Opinion, June 19.)

OUR busy cotton season having drawn towards the close, it may, perhaps, be of interest to some of our readers to revert to a few considerations regarding the exports of this presidency. This is the more necessary at the present juncture since between this and the period of the arrival of the next American crop in Liverpool, the cotton market will, we imagine, be subjected to frequent oscillations according to rumours and estimates of interested parties one way or the other. There is, perhaps, no other trade in the world which so seriously goes to make or mar the fortunes of a certain class of people according as prices take one turn or the other. Our object here is not to throw out guesses but to state facts.

That America has been able to turn out a crop of fully three millions of bales has become a matter of fact, and were it not for the deficient Indian shipments during the first half of the year, and the conduct of local European mercantile houses, prices would ere long have taken a downward course in Bombay. But it appears that two circumstances have hitherto combined to check this tendency. One is undoubtedly the fact of smaller shipments from this country. In this respect, the position with regard to our presidency up to 31st of May last was this :—

	Up to 31st May 1870. Bales.	Same time last year. Bales.
Shipments to Great Britain ...	474,183	602,800
Do. Europe	119 553	147,704
Total ...	593,706	750,504

Thus the total exports of this year up to the close of the last month showed a deficiency of 206,858 bales over the corresponding period of last year. The clearances of the present month will probably amount to be far larger than those of June 1869. They cannot however, at any rate, make up the above deficiency. Let not the reader suppose that this deficiency in our exports is likely to continue long since it is not the result of a deficient crop. The Bombay crop of this year is rather late than short. All over the Ghauts, in the Central Provinces and Berars, and in Guzerat and Kathiawad, the season was late this year. But though late, almost the full crop of the Central Provinces and Berars, which generally comes to arrive in Bombay at the earliest start of the season, was received here before the close of the shipping season. The case with Guzerat and Kathiawad has been different. The Guzerat crop, especially that from the Surat and Broach districts, generally begins to arrive at the end of March; whereas the Bhownuggur and Dhollera cotton comes at the latest period of the shipping season. This year the crop could not be got ready in time, and though the Bombay and Baroda Railway has been of immense service to us in drawing off the supplies from the interior rapidly, yet it is feared a pretty large quantity could not be got in time to ship off in April and May. The result is that while our shipments this year up to date are smaller than those of last year, the stocks left behind, both in the warehouses at Bombay and in the interior of the country, especially in Guzerat and Kathiawad in the north, and in the districts of Dharwar and Sholapoor in the south are pretty large. It may be that the total outturn may, after all, be shorter this year, but looking to the stocks left behind, we do not think that the deficiency is of any appreciable amount.

The stock of cotton warehoused in Bombay is estimated at 2,25,000 bales, or about double the quantity left last year. But this is after all an approximation, liable to variations according to the calculations of interested parties. It is a pity that with all our boasted appliances for the improvement of the cotton trade we have no means of judging of the actual stocks at the chief emporium of trade with any pretensions to accuracy And the remark does not apply simply to stocks of cotton. It applies with equal force to piece-goods, or any other staple article of trade. When such is the case in regard to Bombay, it is useless to expect any reliable statistics in regard to stocks of cotton or any other article in the interior of the country. We may, however, hazard an estimate of 300,000 bales stocked all over the country which must come to Bombay after the rains.

This should certainly have induced caution among our merchants, especially among our exporting houses. But the circumstance, of all others, which has tended to keep up a high range of prices in Bombay during the season just closed is the conduct of certain of our E uropean merchants —the exporting houses of Bombay. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, and the additional facilities afforded by steamer shipments, we have a number of new European houses opened in Bombay, and so keen is the competition among exporters of cotton, so eager the desire to carry out "home orders," and pocket commission, that provided the given limits of the 'orders' are reached, it has mattered very little to them whether there is any margin of profit left or not between prices here and those ruling in Liverpool or Europe. "Kapus lao, Rullao," has been the constant cry of the European purchaser to his native cotton broker. If he cannot get his orders executed in Bombay, he sends them up-country, and there makes his purchases at the full price. The native dealer has thus to compete with the European merchants who have established in the interior markets, and the result is that the price of cotton in the interior is put up by the European merchant.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

[FROM THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

BOMBAY, 13TH JUNE.

I HAVE always held a heterodox opinion that there are certain physical conditions which entirely absolve one from moral responsibility. In England I was disposed to rank intense cold and toothache among the chief of these, but in this country I have fairly made up my mind that intense heat and the disgusting eruption known as prickly-heat have this effect more decidedly than anything else in the known world. I become dementalized no less than demoralized under its influence. I parody the pious ejaculations of S. Francis of Assisi, and fervently give thanks for "my sister the ice, and my brother the brandy and soda." I think longingly of the transmigration of souls, and wish that mine could inhabit the body of that silvery salmon now reposing on a cool marble slab at Groves's with a lump of ice on its regal head and sprays of fennel on its sides. I lose all conscience in the matter of toilet and am not abashed to remember that Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed half so recklessly. Dimly floating above the suspension of my brain is something which may grow to a knowledge that there will come a time when I shall see the folly of using the strongest language on the smallest provocation ; when I shall more practically recognise the dignity of labour ; and when I shall confess that science owns inventions greater than that of the punkah. But my predominant feeling is that nothing should be expected from me under these circumstances, and that if I am judged by the rules applicable to me at other times I am unjustly treated. I make this apparently egotistic statement at length because I am convinced that I am "not alone unhappy ;" but that there are numbers even among your readers who will recognise these sentiments, and will therefore be the more inclined to accept my artless plea for indulgence. Seriously, the weather is very unpleasant ; the rain, with which the sky is oppressively charged, will not come down handsomely but sneaks down like a thief in the night. Up-country folk insist that muggiuess is the normal condition of the Bombay atmosphere, and I must fain confess that when the breeze dies away—a reprehensible habit it has—the air is decidedly muggy, thunderous and oppressive. And the torpor of the atmosphere seems to have affected everything, for there is hardly a bubble on the stagnant surface of society. The only event of the week has been an amateur theatrical performance by the dramatic society of H. M. S. Malabar, assisted by a nigger minstrel troupe composed of blue-jackets and marines. Like most amateur theatricals the performance was clever, and also like most, it impressed one more firmly with the conviction that of all the arts the art of acting requires the rarest gifts and the completest training. The Marine Christys were very fair, and their performances one would think must help to enliven many an evening afloat, albeit now-a-days the life of a sailor in a Queen's ship is made pleasant and cheerful to an extent of which few landsmen have any idea. Those dreary music-hall inanities the "Chickaleary Cove" and "Didn't she seem to like it," were sung by one of the officers, and as they were not in the programme they were surprises in more senses than one. The great Vance himself, in spite of his valet and brougham, is dismal enough, but, after all, he possesses any amount of natural, vulgar "cheek" and trained effrontery which, though well enough in their place, it will be long before an English officer can hope to emulate on any stage. The performance was for the benefit of the Strangers' Home, and after the heavy expenses are paid, I believe some Rs. 400 will remain for that charity, a very satisfactory result.

"Learn to have sense yourselves, assert the stage,
Be justly warmed with your own native rage ?"—

wrote Pope in his sonorous prologue to Addison's Cato. May I twist native rage to "native stage" and notice its "assertion" as understood by the native communities here. The love of Orientals for theatrical display has often been commented on, but the play that most delights the mass of the people is not usually interesting to European eyes, for it is next to impossible to pump up any real interest in the personages of the Hindu mythology, who are the stock characters, nor are the dresses and decorations, though preposterous enough, got up with sufficient care to result in anything more brilliant than the draggle-tail frippery peculiar to Eastern highjinks, while the action is usually wildly extravagant. The same objections would doubtless apply to a medieval "mystery" seen from the modern point of view. Yet the limited and conventional form of the plays, and the stern adherence to tradition in the acting, leave on the mind an impression of symmetry and completeness that is wanting in native attempts on European dramatic forms. The constant presence of the recitative with tom-tom accompaniment, of the long-winded chorus, and the vagaries of the jester who is connected with the action of the play, to the extent of saying and doing exactly what he likes, and who never ceases his course of very broad fun, are also points of resemblance to the antique and medieval drama. The divinities presented are grotesquely terrible or merely fantastic, as when a pretty nautch-girl—there are such—personates a goddess with the help of a vast canopy-like continuation of peacocks' feathers, and the warriors are by many degrees more terrible than was ever given to mere mortals. At every entrance and nearly every exit they come on with the same wild circling capers and flourish their curved swords in a fashion which, to the novice, appears merely mad, but which in reality adheres to rule and precedent as strictly as the almost equally unreal "broad sword combat" of the lower English stage. This, the indigenous form of the native drama, is on the decline, and it is only by chance that one has the opportunity of seeing it thoroughly done. I had the pleasure once of witnessing the performance of a very good native company in an improvised theatre, the centre of a court in the heart of the native town. I may further confess to having been the only European present. The actors were part of one of the Gaecowar's companies from Baroda, and the play was an episode—or rather a series of episodes—in the life of Krishna. The foot-lights were most picturesquely presented by two-half nude fellows kneeling at the front of the space reserved for the actors—there was no proper stage—and holding great torches. These and a motley collection of lamps of all sort and the moon overhead, threw a chequered light on the rows of people and the quaint, tumble-down carved wooden balconies running round the court, through the picketty balusters and perforations of which brightly-dressed women and children looked down on the fun. I never saw a more good-natured audience ; part of the performance involved some climbing up a post, and when all else was ready it was of course discovered that the post had not been fixed. So deputations from boxes, gallery and pit set to work with a will, a half-dressed actor occasionally rushing out to direct, dug a hole and fixed ropes, clambering over walls and roofs to get a purchase with the heartiest good-will. The rest watched these preparations with a tranquil but vivid interest, occasionally shouting suggestions ; and the deep contented "wah !" which rose at the successful completion of this labour furnished a striking evidence of that droll, half-infantine easy-goingness of the native mind, to properly characterise which one would have to resort to the German language. The jester here was one of the Gopi's husbands, and Krishna perpetually got the better of him ; indeed the play turned, as plays have turned for ages, on the misfortunes of too confiding husbands and the fascinations of elegant bachelors who can play on the flute. But the husband, though deceived, was intensely funny. Funny, too, in that quiet, repressed, half-fatuous, half-knowing way in which some French drolls occasionally excel. For *morals*, I think, the performance was about equal to *Paul Forestier, Formosa* and *Fron-Fron* put together. Men personated women with appalling fidelity, a calico screen held up represented a change of scene and a blare of six-foot trumpets and a shrill prologue preceded each act. Altogether it was a wonderful play. I left early in the morning, but the interest did not seem to flag, and I have hardly been able to divest myself of the idea that it may be going on yet. Young Bombay (Hindoo) has greatly dared in the art theatrical, with praiseworthy pluck and some success. But I fear their societies are now almost extinct. The Kalidasa society was foremost ; its members performed among other things *Julius Cæsar* in English, and I remember the corpse of the mighty dead was borne round the stage to the music of a Portuguese band softly playing "The Last Rose of Summer,"—an innovation from which even Cibber would have shrunk. Their performance of Monier Williams' translation of *Shakuntala* was much better, and I believe it is the only instance of the presentation of an Oriental play with carefully studied ancient costumes and accessories. *Shakuntala* has been tried on the Parisian stage, but the only form in which it could be made presentable in London would be as a burlesque, for which indeed it is very suitable, and I cannot help thinking that real Indian dresses, as distinguished from the nondescript *bayadere* arrangements which pass for Eastern on the London stage might be made to draw if judiciously mixed with parodies and break-downs. The Parsees, however, are by far the most devoted and advanced students of the drama. Not only are new plays of great merit produced, but they have gone the practical length of inaugurating the *réuuissance* of the Gujerati stage by building a theatre—the Victoria —not a very lucky name. It is a corrugated metal building lined with wood, somewhat resembling the zinc Salems that are sent out in pieces to enterprising congregations in the colonies. Looking in just before the opening I was amused to notice that the stage instead of sloping down to the footlight had been built dead level, so that the legs of the performers would be cut off to the eyes of the pit when they went "up." There seemed also to be little or no space for scenery, and the dressing-rooms were tiny cup-boards, while there was no sign of a tolerably sized apartment for green-room or manager's room, and yet these might have been provided for with no additional expense. Is it ungracious to note these little drawbacks ? I mention them because they are characteristic of a certain too-clever-by-half quality not uncommon amongst educated natives. Almost next door were actors, and people accustomed to theatres, who would gladly have answered questions and made valuable suggestions if they had been referred to. These little details in no wise affect my high estimate of the dramatic capacity possessed by the Parsees, a capacity, it is to be hoped, they will cultivate and develop without falling into the error of servilely imitating the forms of modern Europe. The creation of a new school of histrionic art is perhaps too much to hope, but judging by present appearances there is a probability of a great advance on the old, and the field of improvement once entered upon, it is not easy to determine how far that improvement will extend. I hope at a future time to notice the Parsee performances more particularly.

A journey round the world, thanks to the newly-opened short cuts, has become a commonplace achievement, and the traveller who has accomplished it no longer feels himself absolutely bound to write a book. The restless Americans are by no means slow to perceive the commercial possibilities of the future, and they are to be found everywhere along the new world-girdle just completed by the pearly clasp of the Suez Canal and the iron links of the great Indian and American railways. Their newspaper system is, however, as enterprising as their commercial. A travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald* recently left Bombay fresh from everywhere, and eager to add everywhere else to his gallery of brilliant word pictures, finally returning to New York as chronicler of the trans-Atlantic voyage of Mr. Bennett's yacht. Another from the same journal will presently arrive out here, and the *Herald* will soon know all the ropes of Indian life, for American reporters are keen and pertinacious, not easily put off when they "want to know, you know." Do you not perceive in this the shadow and forecast of a somewhat terrible future ? Fancy a warm Collector or Magistrate returning to camp from a morning ride in the cold weather to find a clever, eager gentleman awaiting him note-book in hand, intent on knowing all about land, law, living, revenue, ryots, religion, crime, cotton and corn ! He would promptly fly to his tub, but above the noise of the splashing and puffing off his grampus-like gambols would be heard from the other side of the purdah the persistent nasal query—"Neow, sir, what *air* your sentiments as to the perpetual settlement and its effect on the future of this gi-gan-tic country ?" After all, he would not perhaps be much worse than the Manchester cotton querist. The *Herald* is a generously conducted paper and one would think the holder of this roving commission should have "a good time." Somebody once said in jest that it would pay the *Daily Telegraph* to subsidise a couple of small powers to go to war for the sake of its "correspondence from the seat of war," but that it should be worth the while of an American paper to extend its borders to India is a curious fact. Of the two or three books on the East by Americans, the most recent, by C. Carleton Coffin—a journalist—is not a very brilliant specimen either of literary skill or power of observation, but it contained a picture representing a furious British officer, in a lavishly frogged uniform, savagely pitching into an unlucky native servant, a touch of nature so tender and true, as to be highly calculated to make the whole world kin.

MISS CHAMBERLAIN vs. MISS CARPENTER.

(Englishman, June 9.)

To charge a lady with wilful suppression of truth may betoken little gallantry, but the duties of journalism are sometimes incompatible with courtly usages. Miss Mary Carpenter, we regret to say, is too apt to draw upon her imagination for her facts while she leaves her memory in blissful repose. On the 2nd of May last this slightly angular philanthropist—the epithet applying to her temper, not to her person—wrote a letter from Bristol to the Bombay papers, in which after eulogising Miss Chamberlain's really praiseworthy labors at Ahmedabad, she went on to say—"I regretted to learn that Miss Chamberlain had been put to great inconvenience by the non-payment of the salary which had been promised her ; to prevent any such difficulty in future, I arranged with the Inspector himself to take care that she received it monthly, promising to supplement from a fund at my disposal whatever was deficient. I have subsequently requested him to pay to her on my account whatever arrears remain unpaid."

Now, this sounds very well, and for our own part, knowing something of Miss Carpenter's proceedings at home, we were not only pleased, but surprised, at her considerateness. Unfortunately, the true state of the case is somewhat different. It was in March 1869 that Miss Chamberlain proceeded from Bombay to Ahmedabad, very much against her own inclination ; but she was completely in the power of Miss Carpenter, who brooked little opposition from her pupils. The first payment of money made to the unfortunate young lady was the sum of 50 rupees on the 8th April, and the second, of the same amount, on the 17th May, but on the 23rd June the arrears were paid up, so that for three months Miss Chamberlain was remunerated for her services at the rate of Rs. 180 per mensem. Again, on the 27th June, she received Rs. 180—due on the 17th—when it was discovered that her paymasters, the Ahmedabad Municipality, had no power to make any such use of the municipal funds. Seven months consequently elapsed without any further payment of salary, and Miss Chamberlain, as may readily be imagined, was reduced to great distress.

At last, on the 21st February of the present year, Miss Chamberlain received the sum of 350 rupees, of which Rs. 200 were stated to be "an advance," and on the 17th March a further "advance" was made of Rs. 300. Her monthly salary had now decreased to Rs. 150, and was not even punctually forthcoming. Dispirited by this constant worry and disappointment, Miss Chamberlain bade adieu to her friends at Ahmedabad, and accepted certain proposals which were made to her from Calcutta. This abandonment of an untenable position is held by Miss Carpenter as an offence of so deep a dy as to merit the confiscation of all arrears of salary. Strictly speaking, Miss Chamberlain is still entitled to the sum of Rs. 1,080, of which, however, she would have to refund Rs. 500 to Mr. Curtis for the advances of February and March. With regard to the remaining Rs. 580, her claim is perfect, except, perhaps, at law, for it does not appear that there was any written agreement between the two ladies. Miss Carpenter now refuses to make good this deficit, notwithstanding her assertion to the contrary in the letter above quoted. The plea on which this refusal is based is simply discreditable. Miss Carpenter affirms that she only promised to pay up arrears on the condition that Miss Chamberlain either continued at Ahmedabad or proceeded to Surat. Now, that lady's departure for Calcutta might be a valid reason for declining to have anything further to do with her, but it cannot affect the past. The debt ought never to have been incurred, but it cannot be cancelled at the caprice of the guarantrix, because she is no longer "i' the vein."

Miss Chamberlain is now in Calcutta, labouring zealously and successfully on behalf of the American Unitarian Association. Here, too, funds are running short. The Government, impelled by a "stern sense of public economy," has discontinued its annual grant of Rs. 1,000, at the very moment when money was most needed. When it is remembered that Hindoo gentlemen have less objection to admit Unitarian, than Christian teachers into their households, it will be seen that this Association is worthy of the support of those who differ from it widely on religious grounds. As secular and moral instructors, the American Unitarians and their English co-workers are doing much good in this city, but, like other human beings, are subject to hunger and thirst, and in deference to social prejudices, are obliged to go about clothed. Bearing in mind how St. Paul learnt the lesson that there is nothing "common and unclean," some of our Christian friends will perchance think it no shame to help on a good work, even though it be done by Unitarians.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

THE LOSS OF THE H. M. S. SLANEY.

H. M. gun vessel Slaney, 310 tons, 80 horse power, Lieutenant and Commander William F. L. Elwyn, left Singapore for Hongkong on 14th April, 1870. A Chinese servant arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd May with the news of her total loss on the 16th May, after experiencing very heavy weather, and having lost her masts and boats, &c., some days before. Of a complement of 51 persons, all are reported to be lost except Mr. Milton, gunner ; 1 corporal R. M. L. I., 1 ship's cook, 1 quarter master, 1 seaman, and 1 Chinese. The remainder, including Lieut.-Com. Elwyn, Nav. Sub. Lieut. Robert S. Evatt, and Assistant Surgeon William F. Ryall, and 42 seamen and marines, were drowned in attempting to swim on shore. The Chinese servant (a very intelligent man) who has arrived at Hongkong, has proceeded in H. M. S. Salamis to the scene of the wreck. The Salamis is in charge of Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., and the Adventure, Captain H. J. Raby, V.C., has also proceeded to the Paracel Group, to act in concert with the Salamis for the relief of the survivors. Both these ships left Hongkong shortly before sunset last night (May 25).

The ship Caractacus is also reported to have been wrecked on the Paracel Group, in the same neighbourhood as the Slaney, and Her Majesty's ships will afford every assistance to the distressed seamen of this or any other wrecked vessel.

LOSS OF THE BAY.

The steamer Bay, of 97 tons, bound for Manila, left Hongkong on May 4th, and the Lama on the 6th, with the wind at E.N.E. and smooth water. Passed the Taitama Channel at 2.30 p.m., and found a moderate breeze which, after midnight, freshened with a strong swell ; steered to the southward. On the 7th, the wind increased, until it blew a moderate gale, still steering to the southward, commenced to make a little water, and lost sponsons on both sides forward of the wheels. On the 8th, at noon, altered course to S.S.W., with the intention of reaching Turon, on the Coast of Cochin China, the sun obscure, and the weather very thick, gale increasing and heavy squall with rain. On Monday wind S.S.E., endeavoured to get sights for the chronometer, but without success, failed also to obtain a meridian observation, estimating by the reckoning that with the vessel was far enough, leeway and drift, to the westward, hauled up S., and commenced to make very heavy weather, shipping it green over all, hands pumping and baling. About 3 p.m. saw patches of green water, and at four o'clock descried, for a short interval, high land bearing W., ship heading south, and a terrific sea running ; at 6 p.m., gale still increasing and ship labouring heavily, and wallowing in the trough of the sea. Finding it impossible to clear the land, after passing a small island, supposed to be False Tinhosa, at about half a mile, the starboard engine refused duty, and seeing breakers to leeward, let go the anchor on the port-bow, and veered to the clench. About seven o'clock, shipped a tremendous sea, which smothered the vessel completely, and washed away the starboard boat, and the remainder of the sponson on the starboard side. Immediately after this sea coming over all, missed Mr. Findlay, the owner, who immediately before was alongside Captain Hide. At 7-30 p.m., the anchor failing to hold, fell into broken water, shipped heavy breaking sea, heeling over on port beam ends, bumping heavily ; the crew, in number seven, endeavoured to leave the vessel in the port boat, but cutting the after fall, the stern drew out and all hands fell into the water, when they were washed on shore, the master, a passenger, the engineer, and firemen and steward remaining in the vessel until she was hove up on the beach, when they abandoned the wreck, fearing it would break up. After arriving on the shore, all hands searched for the body of Mr. Findlay without success ; saved chronometer, clothing, and some stores and kept watch. At 9 p.m. the natives commenced to congregate on the shore, which was a long sandy beach ; the master, with a view of intimidating them from plunder, fired several shots from his revolver, which caused them to leave. After a little they returned and remained in apparently a friendly spirit until daylight, after which they collected in groups, holding consultations, evidently intending plunder ; the mate fired twice over their heads, but these they did not mind. A short time after, forming a circle round the wrecked party, they commenced to pelt with sand, and as if with the view of landing all, and, thus driving them all apart, helped themselves to everything, after this they followed the retreating party and skinned them all. These men had weapons, knives, axes, swords, and clubs. After which they put them all on a wrong track, so that about eight miles had to be traversed before the party arrived at the end of the sand, prior to which they went through a village where they were directed into the right path. After arriving at another village, found a man conversant with the Cantonese dialect, who told the Chinese steward which way to go, and accompanied the party. Having thus made a circuit of the Lagoon, upon the outer side of which the wreck occurred, they found themselves abreast of the wreck and then were obliged to wade across, as threats were used if they tried to take a boat by which to get over. After arriving at a small island found the natives more friendly, then crossed in a boat to the mainland of Hainan, and proceeded, with a *guide*, to Manchow, where they were taken to the Mandarin, about 5 p.m. on the 10th May. The party by this time were knocked up having their feet swollen, being in a state bordering on nudity, and suffering from exposure. The mandarin provided clothing and food, and kept them in a house until the 12th, during which the master endeavoured to persuade the mandarin to see that the wreck was not pillaged. On the 12th, before quitting, the mandarin gave the master $10 and provided chairs to the next station, where the mandarin also helped them. On Saturday, the 14th, embarked the whole party in a junk of about forty tons, and sailed for Macao, which was eventually reached on the 22nd at 3 p.m. Here all hands went on board the steamer White Cloud, and found from Captain Carroll and officers every sympathy with their sad state, clothing and every care which men could desire, and for which all beg to tender their hearty thanks. On the 23rd, on the passage across to Hongkong, the passengers, so soon as they learnt what a state of beggary all were in, immediately clubbed purses, and made a handsome present of money in evidence of their warm sympathy. The master of the Bay was charged by the mate of the British ship Caractacus, wrecked on the Paracels, who had also arrived at Macao from the wreck, and who came over at the same time in the White Cloud, to thank Captain Carroll, his officers, and the passengers, for similar kindness and sympathy.

THE LOSS OF THE CARACTACUS.

The British ship Caractacus, of Liverpool, George Murray, master, left Yokohama on the 26th April, bound to Saigon in ballast. After a rapid passage of fourteen days she struck on Drummer's Island, on the Paracel Shoals, at 7-40 a.m. of the 9th instant, blowing a typhoon at the time from E.S.E. This gale commenced on the 5th at 6 p.m., with the wind from N.E., and continuing increasing with a tremendous cross sea until midnight of the 9th. The ship was under bare poles when she struck up to that moment, having lost nothing. Immediately the ship struck, cut away the mainmast, and then the mizenmast and the fore top mast went from the heavy thumping of the ship ; launched the gig, and she was stove by the wreck of the masts alongside, the starboard side of the ship being next the land and a lee under it. When the ship first struck, she was about three-quarters of a mile from the land, which was not visible from the density of the atmosphere ; the sea soon beat the wreck inshore, and when about 400 yards tried to reach in the pinnace, with a line, but the line fouling the wreck alongside, bringing the boat beam on the sea, were obliged to cut the line and make straight for the shore to save life. After reaching the land, were unable to render any assistance to those on board until next day, about 6 a.m., when one of the men waded out so far that those on board were able to heave him a line, and with this a hawser and small anchor were got on shore. By this time the weather was moderating ; got us much provisions and water (there being none on the island), rafted on shore as quickly as possible and afterwards carried, &c., &c., to rig shelter, which the carpenter and four men immediately commenced to rig up to receive Mrs. Murray, and her boy of seven years, as well as could be done. All hands then came on shore and slept. The next morning continued the work of saving stores, and so on until Thursday, at 8 p.m., when some Chinese fishermen made their appearance having with them four Europeans, and three Chinese lately attached to H. M. gunboat Slaney which was wrecked on Tuesday, the 10th, 3 a.m. about 15 miles to the northward of the Caractacus. On the next morning the mate and four hands and the gunner went to an island, distant about ten miles, and there found one European and one Chinaman, making Slaney's nine all told, 42 being reported as drowned. Commenced preparations to outfit the pinnace for Hongkong, and left on the 15th at daylight, steered N.W., and on 17th made Hainan, about Galloun Bay, and finding there nothing better than pirates, continued for Hongkong. On Thursday sighted a junk, who fired at the boat, wanting her to heave to, but the boat outsailed the junk. Next morning about 7 met another junk which skinned the boat of all that was in her, beat and wounded her crew ; before leaving this junk gave back a little water and biscuit owing to the presence of the Chinese on board saved from the Slaney. At 10 a.m. met another junk, who agreed to land all in Hongkong for a consideration, sum unknown ; this crew behaved well and ultimately landed the party at Macao.—*Overland China Mail,* May 26.

LORD CLYDE'S GENERALSHIP.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD appears, and not without reason, to feel some anxiety about the reputation as a general of his Chief, Lord Clyde. Just before quitting India, and again the other day at home, he drew attention to the high military capacity of the old soldier. With all respect for the fighting qualities of Colin Campbell, a splendid leader of an army brigade or division, with a great love for the noble simplicity and grandness of his character as a man we are, in common with the public, content to accept the verdict of the army in preference to that of one or other of his staff. Present in India throughout the strife of 1857-58-59, the contrast between how much was done by such men as Sir Henry Lawrence, Wilson, Neil, Havelock, Hodgson and Nicholson, with utterly insignificant means ; and how little was afterwards accomplished by Lord Clyde with an overwhelming force, was instant. Only one inference was permitted to the Indian public. Either Lord Clyde was unable to get down to the level of Asiatic warfare, or that level was too high for his intelligence. We incline to the former opinion, albeit it stamps him as a failure in that field in which his reputation as a commander was won, if we accept the opinion of Sir William Mansfield.—*Friend of India.*

ACT XIV. OF 1868.

THE Government of Bengal has asked the Government of India for such amendments in the Act for the prevention of contagious diseases as will bring them under effectual supervision. Whatever opinion we may hold as to the application of such an Act to the civil population in England, the propriety of doing so in Asiatic cities is undeniable. The miserable trade is, in native eyes, not degraded ; it is in many cases hereditary ; and our soldiers must be protected so long as our military system is what it is. Either the Act should be rigidly enforced in every case, or be altogether given up. The present law causes expense to the public, raises scandals and demoralises the police. Nothing short of what the Lieutenant Governor has asked for will do physical good—compulsory registration enforced by the Commissioner of Police subject to the control of the executive ; house inspection at no expense to the public ; the extension of the Act to Howrah and a radius of four miles from Calcutta, and the detention of diseased sailors and soldiers on their arrival in Calcutta. With a properly organised system the benevolent can ally themselves for the good of the Christians at least, and we may see the same satisfactory results which have attended the working of the measure in England. Of the 91 Christians subject to the Act, 35 are Europeans, and of these 30 are of Polish, Italian, German and Russian nationality.—*Friend of India.*

THE MINUTES ON THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

(Friend of India.)

THE minutes of the members of the Secretary of State's Council on the Punjab Tenancy Act, and that of Sir Donald Macleod on the Punjab memorial against the Act, appear for the first time in the Blue-book moved for by Sir Charles Wingfield. These documents justify every line that we have written on the subject. The most judicial of them, that by Sir Erskine Perry, uses stronger language than has been employed even by heated controversialists in India. That ex-judge condemns the Act as "a mischievous piece of legislation, and opposed to the sound policy of not interfering with native customs where innocuous, which has so much conduced to the stability of British rule in India." He states that "all the Council" are of opinion that the first settlement was perfunctory, that the twelve years' right of occupancy was created without the least inquiry as to native customs, and that "pessant proprietorship, as a rule, never did exist in the Punjab, any more than it does in Oudh, where also Lord Lawrence, erroneously as it turned out, thought it would be found." Having thus obtained a clear basis of fact, Sir Erskine Perry declares that the unanimous conclusions of ex-Governors like Sir R. Montgomery, Sir F. Halliday and Sir Bartle Frere, in addition to those of Sir Henry Durand, Sir William Mansfield and Sir Donald Macleod, form a weight of Indian authority on this subject that cannot be equalled amongst the supporters of the measure. As to these supporters we are told that "the statements of fact in the Calcutta Council by gentlemen, some of whom had never even been in the province, cannot be weighed for a moment against those of the Government, whose duty and business it has been to collect all the evidence." The mode in which the Act was passed "at one sitting, all standing orders being suspended for the mountain-tops of the Himalayaa range many hundreds of miles distant from the seat of Government and its cultivated English residents, official and non-official, and where also intelligent native opinion might have some chance of a hearing," is held up to scorn. The Duke of Argyll is challenged to discuss the subjects *viva voce* with men who have passed the best years of their life in the Punjab. Mr. Maine's able advocacy of the Act is declared to be "founded on a misconception of the facts, and to be guided by an application of the canons of European jurisprudence, which long experience on an Indian bench has convinced me often work deep injustice, when used in construction of the only true law which prevails on these matters in India—*ancient custom.*" Lord Lawrence's frequent declarations of his theory of universal tenant-right extirpated by Sikh or Mussulman misrule, we are told, have frequently been before the Council and as frequently have been objected to. Sir Erskine Perry, in the concluding portion of his minute which we reprint, again refutes Mr. Maine and urges the repeal of the Act.

Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. R. D. Mangles and Sir F. Halliday unite in a protest which is not so trenchant but is equally firm. They show that the legislation recommended by the Punjab authorities was "only of a rent law, and by no means contemplated the abrogation of Mr. Prinsep's settlement record. It is clear that his proceedings had been satisfactory to the people." They condemn the Act because it powerfully affects the interests, "not merely of a few large landowners such as are found in other parts of

THE FINANCES.

Unless the Secretary of State, as usual, swamps the Government of India with unexpected home charges, we should not be surprised if the actuals of March showed the last year to end with an equilibrium. This will be unfortunate for Government which, though it may deservedly take credit for the vigorous policy of September last, will be deprived of one of the few arguments for raising the income tax. The result should be known in the course of July. So far as this year and its prospects have yet gone, Government may be equally in the unhappy position of seeing the Treasury fuller than it feared, and its remaining argument for the war-tax cut away. There is no dearth, now or, and for the moment the Public Works Department is ready to spend money like water. In India, of all places, no one will depend on what the morrow may bring forth, but after years of pestilence and famine, the land appears to have rest.—*Friend of India.*

COURT MARTIAL AT RAWULPINDEE.

At a court martial at Rawulpindee, on the 11th May, Private William [illegible], 1st Battalion of the 6th Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—[illegible], at Rawulpindee, on the 24th March 1870, [illegible] the lawful command of [illegible] Smedley, 1st Battalion 6th [illegible], his superior officer, by not carrying into effect the said Lieutenant Major's order [illegible] him.—" What the hell have you got to say to me?" or words to that effect.

2nd Charge.—Insubordination in having, at Rawulpindee, on the 24th March 1870, when a prisoner in the orderly room of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, and [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Colborne, commanding the Battalion, used threatening language to the said Lieutenant-Colonel, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say:—" I'll not do it, and I'll shoot you—I will."

The court found him guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for a term of five years, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letter [illegible].

The [illegible] has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, but the ceremony of drumming out was dispensed with.

CURIOUS QUESTION IN MAHOMEDAN LAW.

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH.—LUCKNOW, 7TH JUNE 1870.

(Before Colonel L. Barrow, C.B., Financial Commissioner and William C. Cappter, Esq., C.S., Officiating Judicial Commissioner.)

Hadee Begum (defendant) appellant, versus Afzul Hossain (plaintiff) respondent.

Claim.—Restitution of conjugal rights.

Appeal against the Order of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, dated 12th February 1870.

JUDGMENT.

This is a suit by a Mahomedan of the Shea sect for the restitution of conjugal rights, his wife having, subsequent to her marriage, apostatized from Islam and embraced the Christian religion.

At the time of marriage she was a Shea. The marriage has been consummated, and there has been no repudiation by the husband.

The defendant asserts that the marriage is cancelled by her apostacy. And as, by Mahomedan law, marriage is a contract, if it is an inherent condition of the contract that it is cancelled at the moment of apostacy by either of the parties, so that from that moment the husband loses all control over the apostate wife, it may be that we should be bound to give effect to that condition. But if it be law, that by merely professing another religion, a Shea wife can relieve herself of all liabilities under her marriage contract, the foundations of the family and of Shea society are evidently in great danger.

It is laid down by Baillie (Digest, ed. 1865, p. 182) and by the *Door-ool Mookhtar*, as also in the Hedaya on marriage (*Hamilton's Hedaya*, vol. I., p. 72), that an apostate wife becomes unlawful to her husband by apostacy alone, "apostacy by one of the married parties operating the immediate dissolution of the marriage without requiring the decree of the Judge." If these passages stood alone, and it was shown that they affect Mahomedans embracing the faith of *Kitabees* as well as converts to idolatry, the contention of the wife might be good, but there are other passages which modify this dictum. In the *Dur-ool-Islam*, apostacy by a woman is absolutely forbidden. A would-be apostate may not be put to death as should be a male apostate after imprisonment for three days, but she must be imprisoned and beaten daily with severity until she return to the faith. (*Hamilton's Hedaya Institutes*, vol. 2, p. 227.) And if the marriage of an apostate wife is held to be technically cancelled, yet she cannot by a profession of apostacy escape from the marriage tie against the wish of her husband, (*Baillie's Digest*, p. 183). Her marriage on her husband's application can be renewed by any judge whether she dislikes it or not, and she cannot marry another person.

Even if it be held that she can become apostate, the husband does not lose control over his wife at the moment of apostacy. On the contrary, he is bound to cause her to be imprisoned and beaten, and can compel her to renew the marriage. It is clearly then no answer in *Dur-ool-Hurb* to a claim by the husband to restitution of conjugal rights to say I have renounced Islam and am a Christian. If apostacy cancelled absolutely the marriage contract and relieved the wife from all further liability to the husband, each Shea wife could exercise at her pleasure without the consent of, and in direct opposition to, the wish of her husband a right of absolute separation and that under cover of a law, the framers of which, whilst allowing the husband a very wide and capricious power of divorce, refused all such to the wife. "Divorce is not demandable by a wife even on payment of consideration," *Morley's Digest*, vol. 1., p. 293.

This case is not to be decided according to Mahomedan law, for that is applicable when the parties are Mahomedan, not only by birth but by religion. The profession of Christianity has "released the convert from the trammels of the (Mahomedan) law, but it does not of necessity involve any change of the right and relations of the convert in matters with which Christianity has no concern"—(Weekly Reporter, Vol. I., Privy Council, 13th June 1868). According to the precedents of the Privy Council to Regulation VII. of 1832 and the Punjab Code (referred to by the Judge) the decision must be according to equity and good conscience.

Now, in this case two persons of full age have as Sheas contracted a marriage according to the law and the faith in which they were brought up. That law allowed to the husband certain capricious powers of dissolving the contract which it refuses to the wife. That faith would have recognised this marriage had the wife at the time professed the Christian religion. The wife shortly after marriage renounced that faith and now professes Christianity, though she was *not baptized until after the institution of this suit*. She claims on this account to be relieved from her liabilities under that law.

Had the husband been the apostate and sued the wife for due performance of conjugal duty, she might in equity have pleaded that the husband by change of religion had placed himself in that position that she cannot live with him without extreme violence to her religious opinions and the social feelings in which she has been brought up and in the enjoyment of which she married, but here the change being of her own seeking and the result of her own act, when the Mahomedan husband is willing to perform his contract in spite of the wife's apostacy, it is incumbent on her to show sufficient cause why she should not perform her's.

It is clear that a Moslem may marry a Kitabeea; whether she be subject or an enemy; a Christian woman is a Kitabeea (*Macnaghten*, chapter VII. para. 12.) The marriage contract would have been binding had the appellant at the time of marriage been a professed Christian; it would be legal if it were still to be entered into. On the principle of mixed marriages laid down by Khajindee, it is not affected by this conversion of the wife, for only when one of the parties turns to a state that would render the contract illegal if it were still to be entered into what was legal before is made void. (*Baillie's Digest*, pp. 40-41.)

Neither is this marriage connection prohibited by the tenets of the Christian religion. The passage quoted by the judge is found in *the book Kitab* of the respondent's new faith, and is promulgated by one who was especially the apostle to the Gentiles and whose law has been recognized by a Bishop of Calcutta as binding on the consciences of native Christians. (*Bishop Heber's Narrative*, vol. I., p. 368.) It says that "if the Christian woman hath a husband that believeth not, and he be pleased to dwell with her, let her not leave him." (St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians," chap. VII., v. 13.)

Nor does English law prohibit marriage between a Mahomedan and a Christian woman, nor, according to it, is a legally contracted marriage between non-Christian subjects voided by a subsequent change of religious belief in the wife. If, as is urged for the appellant, the Anglo-Indian law has very recently allowed relief where the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other form of religion (sect. 2, Act IV of 1869), yet we also find that so much of any law or usage as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights by reason of his or her renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion shall cease to be enforced by law.

It is not then against the conscience of the appellant to cohabit with her husband solely by reason of his adherence to the Mahomedan faith, which she has renounced, nor can it be equity to deny to the husband right under contract which she could, if so disposed, enforce against him.

The Judge has by his order demanded substantial security for her good treatment. There is no evidence in support of the allegation that a return to cohabitation would endanger her life. Interference on the part of the husband with the free exercise of her new faith on attempts to compel her to comply with the ceremonial law of the faith which she has renounced would be dealt with by the Court as cruelty.

There is consequently neither injury nor reasonable expectation of injury to the wife should she obey the order of the lower Court. On the other hand, did we hold that her marriage is dissolved by her apostacy, the injury and danger to Mahomedan society of the Shea persuasion would be evidently great.

We cannot find that, either according to the tenets of Islam or Christianity, or according to equity and good conscience, has Mussamut Hadee Begum, defendant, appellant, shown sufficient cause why her husband, Afzul Hossain, plaintiff, respondent, should not be admitted to conjugal rights.

We, therefore, affirm the decree of the lower Court and dismiss this appeal without costs.—*Pioneer.*

NATIVE MARRIAGE [illegible].

Proceedings [illegible] meeting held [illegible] at the house of the [illegible] Ghat, on the 21st [illegible] with the object of checking extravagance in marriages.

The meeting [illegible] at 4 P.M. with Munshi Pyare Lall [illegible] Munshi Nanun-i-Hand, in the chair. [illegible] was attended by men [illegible] principal inhabitants of Allahabad [illegible] neighbouring towns and villages, to the number of about 2,000; the *Kayeth* caste, however, predominating. The following English and Hindustani gentlemen were also present:—

The Hon. [illegible] William Muir, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor, N.W.P.

The Hon. [illegible] Reid, Esq., Member Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

[illegible] Hill, Esq., B.A., Registrar High Court.

[illegible] Thompson, Esq., M.A., Director Public Instruction.

[illegible] O. Mayne, Esq., C.B., Commissioner of Allahabad.

[illegible] C. Robertson, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Allahabad.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.

Baboo Shiva Prashad, Jt. Inspector D.P.I.

Rae Bukhtawer Singh, Subordinate Judge of Allahabad.

Rae Bahadoor Asapal Singh, and Thakur Ajudhya Baksh Singh, talookdars of Allahabad.

Baboo Fyare Mohun Banerjea, Government pleader.

Pundit Ajudhya Nath, and Moulvi Fareedoodeen, pleaders of the High Court.

Munshi Munni Lall, tehsildar of Allahabad.

The proceedings of the meeting were opened upon the arrival of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, with a speech by Rae Bukhtawer Singh, who said—

"The object in furtherance of which this meeting has been convoked is one of vital importance; we are here to adopt measures for the eradication of the pernicious custom which has prevailed in India from time immemorial, and caused the ruin of thousands of families—the absurd extravagance of marriage expenses.

"You will all acknowledge that the marriage of a son or daughter ought to be in every nation an occasion bringing along with it durable and lasting happiness to all concerned. Unfortunately, however, our countrymen, departing from the rules laid down by their religion, have adopted such an extravagant style of celebrating the rite, that it becomes rather the source of perpetual embarrassment and misery. They squander sums far exceeding their means, procure money by selling or mortgaging their ancestral property, and throw it away in fireworks and useless displays; in many cases they are reduced almost to starvation, and, worse still, become involved in harassing law suits, forced now to pray for postponement of sale, now to apply for leave to pay their debt by instalments. In a word, happiness, the end and object of marriage, is not only lost sight of, but gives place to misery and distress, accompanied too often by dishonour and disgrace.

"Extravagance is the root of all evil, and the prime cause of poverty, and poverty leads men to perpetrate the most heinous crimes. In India there are certain tribes who, through fear of the enormous expense consequent on marriages, destroy their female children at birth, and by this unnatural crime dishonour themselves in the sight of man and God. What can be more atrocious than to murder poor innocent babes; what more inconceivable than that the perpetrators of the crime should be their own unnatural parents? Life is the gifts of God, to be taken only by Him or in obedience to His laws.

"Then again, this wicked practice is the fruitful source of another crime. In consequence of the death of women occasioned by infanticide the people the among whom the practice prevails are obliged to purchase girls from kidnappers and marry them to their children, thereby lowering their own caste and contaminating their family. The abolition of infanticide will therefore not only put a stop to a heinous crime, but will also preserve these men from the disgrace of an alliance with inferior castes.

"People are impelled to squander their means on marriage ceremonies solely by a stupid regard to ancestral custom, and the usage of their brotherhood and friends—they fear that they will lose their respectability if they spend less—on the contrary, they will earn the respect of all men of sense. The time has now come when all can unite and banish such follies for ever—when all the members of a caste or brotherhood are agreed upon the expediency of doing away with the custom, all reason for its further maintenance will be at an end. Moonshee Payare Lall, Rais and Zemindar of Gopalpore, Zilla Shahabad, has set a noble example to all in his exertions to secure this object; he has devoted his life to it; leaving home and friends he has travelled through the whole of Northern India exhorting and encouraging others. At 300 places panchayets have been convoked to secure this end. I myself also attempted to do something in the same direction at Goruckpore, where fixed rules for regulating expenditure at marriages were agreed upon by the *Sreevastav* Kayaths and circulated in all the neighbouring towns and villages."

Rae Bukhtawer Singh then called attention to the countenance and support afforded to the meeting by the presence and sympathy of H. H. the Lieut.-Governor, and other gentlemen high in office, especially so of H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, whose liberal philanthropy and splendid munificence towards all objects of public utility have made his name famous throughout all India, and concluded with an appeal to his hearers to unite in the assurance of the favour of Government to carry out the proposals made to them for the purpose of securing the objects of the meeting.

A statement on the part of Munshi Pyare Lall of the measures taken by him for reducing marriage expenses was then read. Moved by consideration of the self-incurred evil of these useless extravagances, and by compassion for the fate of the poor infants slaughtered in consequence of them, the Munshi in 1864 undertook a journey from Calcutta through these provinces to Delhi. He convened meetings of the leading men of every caste in about 300 places, including Agra, Furruckhabad, Etah, Allygurh, Meerut, and many others: after many arguments and expostulations he succeeded in persuading them to give up useless expense, and to prescribe a certain limit which would come within the means of the poor as well as the rich. Rules were framed and attested by the signatures of the brotherhoods, who bound themselves to observe them. The result has been that in some sixty places the standards of expenditure agreed upon have been closely adhered to, and measures have been taken by the chiefs of the fraternities to place these on a firm and permanent footing.

The *Sreevastav* Kayaths (to which class the Munshi belongs) in near 200 places from Calcutta to Delhi, who used to lay out thousands of rupees in these ceremonies, have now entirely abandoned the practice, fixing Rs. 125 as the highest limit of expenditure. Hundreds of marriages have been celebrated in accordance with this rule, and the members of the committees that have been established at these places have sent their regulations to the Munshi for approval and publication. The rules adopted at Ghazeepore have already appeared in the *Mur Gazette*.

A vote of thanks to all present was then carried, after which the rules proposed for the *Sreevastav* Kayaths of Allahabad were read and approved, it being determined that ex-communication should be the penalty of an infraction of them.

Members of other castes, *Pragwals*, *Kshattries*, *Agarwalas*, who were present at the meeting, requested Munshi Pyare Lall to make similar rules for their respective castes.

The Munshi then prayed that H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor would be pleased to accept the office of patron of the District Society; the Director P. I. and the Commissioner, Mr. Mayne, that of vice-patrons, and Mr. Robertson, the Collector, that of president.

Sir William Muir then addressed the meeting as follows:—

"The object of my coming here was simply to witness the proceedings, and by my presence to signify my approval and interest in them: I did not intend to say anything, nor is it now my wish to make any formal address. But I desire to tell you that I heartily approve this movement, and rejoice to find so large a number of influential men assembled together and resolved to put an end to the extravagant expenditure that prevails at marriages. All that Rae Bukhtawer Singh has so forcibly stated to you is most true and deserves earnest attention. The subject he says is divided into three parts—excessive expenditure at marriages, the resulting evils of infanticide, and the kidnapping of young girls. Now the two last it will be in the province of Government to deal with. As regards infanticide the Rai Sahib has not painted its wickedness and barbarity in too black colours. Indeed, in saying that it brings down the people of India to the level of barbarians and wild animals, he has not put the case as strongly as he might. For even the brute beasts rear and cherish their young; while here man puts his offspring, the dearest gift of the Almighty, to death. The Government is now resolved to put an end to this wicked and cruel custom, and effectual measures will be taken for this end. It is my wish and hope that before my administration ends, the crime will in these provinces everywhere be crushed out.

"But the Government cannot equally deal with that which has furnished the main inducement to infanticide,—extravagance at marriages. The cure of this must be undertaken and carried out by yourselves; and it is on this account that I welcome meetings like the present. Rae Bukhtawer Singh has well exposed the folly of the practice. You have been familiar with it from your infancy, but to us coming from a foreign country it appears unreasonable and absurd beyond measure, that without any advantage whatever people should beggar themselves by the expenditure of vast sums altogether beyond their means at every marriage; and the beggary occasioned thereby is the cause of great evils and distress throughout the country, and is at the root of infanticide.

"To root out this curse Lalla Pyare Lall has devoted his life. As you have heard, he has travelled all over the country, and above 300 large meetings or panchayets have been held for this end. He deserves the thanks of the Government and of the whole country, and what has been done elsewhere should surely not be left undone at the seat of Government. Rather let Allahabad set an example to the provinces; and I trust that this meeting will result in the passing of wise and well-devised measures to secure economy at marriages, and that when I return to the capital I shall find that full success has attended your deliberations.

"You have asked me to foster and encourage your endeavours and to become the patron of the movement, I cheerfully accede to your request, and whatever can be done to aid and countenance so good a cause will be readily and cheerfully rendered by me."

The meeting then dissolved.—*Pioneer.*

REPORT ON HORSE GRAM (KOOLTEE.) DOLICHOS UNIFLORUS, CULTIVATED AS A GREEN FODDER-PLANT UNDER DRY CULTIVATION.

This plant belongs to the order Leguminosæ, the order which includes beans, peas, vetches, and clover. It is a hardy plant, and thrives on the poorest soils.

2. The soils of this district contain a very small proportion of lime; and this plant, like all leguminous plants, requires a good deal of lime before it can mature its seed. It has been ascertained from experiment, that unless the manure applied contains a considerable percentage of lime, the tendency of the plant under better cultivation, *is to produce leaf*, rather than seed; this tendency has been utilized, and by deeper cultivation and the application of a moderate dressing of manure we have succeeded in growing good fodder at a very moderate cost.

3. During the past eight months, on this farm, we have cultivated nearly twenty acres of gram, simply for green fodder, and though the weather during the past six months has been extremely dry, the results have considerably exceeded our expectations. In proof that our circumstances are not of a favourable character, I need only mention that our soil contains eighty-nine per cent. of sand; and that, with the exception of a shower on the 17th February, we have not had a drop of rain during the past sixteen weeks. Our first crop was sown on the 3rd of August; we commenced cutting this crop on the 13th of October; the yield was 10,642 pounds, or 4 tons, 15 cwt., 8 lbs. per acre. No manure was applied in this instance, as the soil was in good condition. The crop was ready for cutting at least two weeks before it was harvested; the actual time required in coming to maturity was, therefore, only two months. During showery weather the crop reached maturity in six or seven weeks; from the results of my experiments during the last eight months, I am convinced there is no difficulty, in this district, in growing four crops between the first of August and end of April.

4. In preparing the soil for the gram we proceeded as follows:—Ploughed 5 or 6 inches deep, harrowed across the line of the plough; spread about 5 tons of manure per acre broad-cast over the land; ploughed in the manure, and then levelled the plough furrows with the chain harrows. The seed was then sown in lines, varying from 18 inches to 24 inches apart, according to the season and quality of the soil; if the season was unfavourable and the soil poor, we placed the lines closer together; if the season was favourable and the land in good condition, we placed the lines further apart. We sowed the seed at the rate of from 30 to 40 pounds per acre. After sowing, the chain harrows were passed over the surface and covered the seed. One application of manure will suffice for the four crops. It is necessary to hoe the crop during its growth. We found two bullock hoeings and one hand hoeing sufficient for each crop.

5. The crop should be cut immediately the flower appears, and removed from the ground at once; the land should then be ploughed and re-sown on the same day. It is very necessary *to sow immediately after ploughing*, for if the moisture is allowed to escape the gram will remain a long time in the soils before germinating. Once get the gram above ground, and the crop is comparatively safe.

6. When cut before maturing its seed, the cultivation of gram improves rather than impoverishes the soil. True, there will be a slight loss in the mineral constituents of the soil; still, as this plant appropriates such a large amount of atmospheric food, and stores it away in its roots, and as these roots, weighing from eight hundred to one thousand pounds per acre, are left in the soil, its condition must be improved.

7. The crops grown during the past three months did not yield so much fodder as those grown during or immediately after the rains; however, they yielded—

7,582 pounds per acre.
6,969 do.
4,355 do.
6,480 do.
5,614 do.

or 6,200 pounds per acre. As I have previously stated, we have grown crops that *yielded 50 per cent. more fodder*, and I might fairly record the average for the whole season at 25 per cent. above this result, however, I prefer taking the lower figure in my calculations, as the more certain.

8. The cost of producing one ton of gram-fodder is as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
First Crop.									
1 Ploughing	...	...	...	1	0	0			
1 Harrowing.	...	...	...	0	2	0			
5 Tons of manure	...	...	...	5	0	0			
Spreading do	...	...	...	0	2	6			
1 Ploughing	...	...	...	0	12	0			
1 Harrowing	...	...	...	0	2	0			
35 Pounds of seed	...	...	...	0	12	0			
Sowing	...	...	...	1	0	0			
1 Chain harrowing	...	...	...	1	2	0			
After Cultivation.									
2 Bullock hoeings	...	...		1	8	0			
1 Hand hoeing	...	...		1	0	0			
1 Cutting "	...	...		0	8	0			
							12	0	6
Second Crop.									
The same expenses less cost of manure, etc.		...	...	...			6	14	0
Third Crop.									
Same as last		...	...	...			6	14	0
Fourth Crop									
Same as last		...	...	...			6	14	0
							32	10	6

Thus four crops, each yielding 6,200 pounds, gives a total of 24,80 pounds of green fodder at a cost of Rs. 32-10-6, *making the cost of one ton* Rs. 2-15-0

9. A crop of gram may be obtained before the regular cold season crop is sown; thus, if sown in the early part of August, it will be ready for cutting in the first week of October, or it may be grown after the removal of the regular crop. Last season we had two crops of gram-fodder, and one crop of maize, off one piece of land. The gram was sown in August and reaped in October; the maize was sown in October and harvested in January; the second crop of gram was sown in January and was ready for cutting in April.

10. The following experiments were made to ascertain the feeding value of gram-fodder:—

(*a.*) On the 2nd of February, two bullocks were put up to feed; one was fed on grass, and the other on gram-fodder; each animal received, besides, 2 lbs. of maize, 2 lbs. of cake and 1 lb. of tour daily. The animals were weighed at the end of every ten days; the following are the results:—

Date of weighings.	The bullock fed on grass. Pounds.	The bullock fed on gram-fodder. Pounds.
February 2	384	360
Do. 12	406	375
Do. 22	415	375
March 4	423	388
Do. 14	431	396
Do. 24	430	403

The animal fed on grass increased 46 pounds in weight, and that fed on gram-fodder, increased 43 pounds. The former gave an increase of 11·97 per cent., while the latter gave an increase amounting 11·94 per cent. *Practically the results were the same.*

(*b.*) As the same time, two pens of sheep, each containing five wethers, were put up to feed. One lot was fed on grass; and the other lot on gram-fodder; besides this, each lot received daily 5 lbs. of maize, 5 lbs. of bran, and 5 lbs. of cake; at the end of every ten days each lot was weighed; the following are the results:—

Date of weighings.	Five sheep fed on grass. Pounds.	Five sheep fed on gram-fodder. Pounds.
February 2	230	200
Do. 12	232	201
Do. 22	228	196
March 4	240	207
Do. 14	242	224
Do. 24	242	223

The lot fed on grass only increased nineteen pounds in weight, whilst the lot fed on gram-fodder, increased twenty-nine pounds. The grass was the ordinary Hurrialee grass, such as is collected by grass-cutters for horses. At the usual rate paid to grass-cutters, this grass costs *ten rupees per ton*. The gram-fodder, as I have already stated, *only costs three rupees per ton*.

11. Gram-fodder may be made into hay; when well made, the hay has a pleasant aromatic smell. It is readily eaten by horses. I have had no opportunity of experimenting with it in feeding horses; but several gentlemen who have tried it on my recommendation speak very favourably of it. One ton of the fodder makes about five hundred-weight of hay. One ton of the hay will therefore cost about fifteen rupees.

SUMMARY.

1. Gram is easily grown; it will grow on the poorest soils.

2. When well manured and properly cultivated it answers all the purposes that vetches do in the practice of the British farmer.

3. A piece of fresh soil produced in two months a crop averaging four tons, 15 cwt., 8 lbs. per acre.

4. Five crops, *grown without any rain-fall*, gave an average yield of 6,200 pounds per acre.

5. The seed may be sown at the rate of 35 lbs. per acre, in lines, 20 inches apart, and about two inches deep in the soil.

6. The crop should be cut immediately the flower appears.

7. When cut before maturing its seed, gram improves rather than impoverishes the soil.

8. Four crops may be grown during one season, producing 10 tons of fodder at a cost of 2 *rupees* 15 *annas* and 1 *pie per ton*.

9. A crop of gram-fodder may be obtained either just before, or, immediately after, the cold weather crop.

10. Gram-fodder is as nutritious as Hurrialee grass, and costs only 3 *rupees a ton*; whilst the grass costs 10 *rupees*.

11. Gram-fodder may be made into hay. One ton makes about five cwts., and the cost per ton is about 15 rupees.

(Signed) William R. Robertson.
Government Experimental Farm, Sydapet, Madras, 21st May 1870.

Out of about 1,000 letters of which the inscription on the Moabitic stone consisted, 600 are contained in the impressions that have been obtained. The stone it appears was first discovered by a missionary, Mr. Klein, in August 1868. He measured it, copied some part of it, and made a report to the Prussian Legation, in consequence of which it was about to be purchased for the Berlin Museum. It would have been a great deal better if this arrangement had been carried out.—*Bombay Guardian.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 30.—Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty's Birthday will be kept on Saturday, the 28th of May.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 10.—Notice is hereby given, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, the 30th instant, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levee shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

India Office, May 27.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, vice Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.S.C.I., C.B.

St. James's Palace, May 25.—The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Marquis of Normanby, to appoint John Grant Malcolmson, V.C., late Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice George Lane, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 27.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. B. Knight to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. J. Thomas, who retires; Cornet A. M'Cann to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knight; Ensign B. Relf, from 2d West India Regiment to be Cornet, vice M'Cann.

3d Dargoon Guards.—Cornet Adjutant R. S. Gray to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet F. H. D. B. Bellwood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. C. Keanedy, who retires; W. U. Cole, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bellwood.

1st Dragoons.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain O. Willans, from late Military Train, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major H. Dixon, placed on half-pay.

2d Dragoons.—Lieut. T. Jessop to be Captain, by purchase vice W. C. Black, who retires; Cornet J. H. R. Rowe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jessop.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. J. C Russel to be Captain, by purchase, vice R. C. Sawbridge, who retires; Cornet the Hon. H. J. L. Wood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Russell; Dermot Robert Wyndham, Lord Naas, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Hon H. J. L. Wood.

13th Hussars.—C. T. Winn, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Osborne, promoted.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. W. H. F. Palmer to be Captain, by purchase, vice J. Mather, who retires; Cornet J. R. Bray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Palmer; J. M. Evetts, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bray.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major R. J. Hay, on the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Spurway to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G. H. A. Forbes, who retires on half-pay; Captain E. Keate, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Spurway; Second Captain A. H. C. Hamilton to be Captain, vice C. G. W. Lascelles, placed on temporary half-pay; Lieut. F. T. Lloyd to be Second Captain, vice A. H. C. Hamilton; Lieut. C. E. Hanbury (late Bombay) to be Second Captain, vice E. T. Pottinger, who resigns; Quartermaster Sergeant W. Gunn, to be Quartermaster, vice W. Lloyd, who retires upon half-pay; Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery to be Assistant Surgeon, vice G. A. Davidge, appointed to the Staff.

5th Foot.—Ensign W. S. B. B. Dwyer has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

6th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Hall to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. S. S. Lowndes, who retires; Ensign F. Longbourne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall.

16th Foot—Captain C. Middlemass, from 107th Foot, to be Captain, vice F. J. Rogers, who exchanges.

24th Foot.—C. W. Leland, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Strong, transferred to 3rd Foot.

25th Foot.—Lieut. R. T. Higgins to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, who retires. To be Lieutenants: Ensign H. H. Mulcahy, by purchase, vice Higgins; Ensign J. H. H. S. D. Bogarth, by purchase, vice C. F. Barnardiston, who retires.

30th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Garnett to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. T. P. Barnard, who retires, Ensign W. I. Merritt to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Garnett; W. Kennedy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Merritt; Lieut. J. E. Goodwyn to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Morewood, promoted half-pay Captain, without purchase.

33rd Foot.—Ensign G. M. Hayes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice R. M. Miller, who retires; Ensign A. H. L. Strong from 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hayes.

34th Foot.—J. S. Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Watson, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards,

36th Foot.—Lieut. R. B. C. Daubeny to be Captain, by purchase, vice R. Wingfield, who retires: Ensign W. J. Browne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daubeny.

49th Foot.—Ensign W. C. Harrison has been permitted to receive the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Baller to be Captain, by purchase, vice G. R. S. Black, who retires; Lieut. C. P. Crane to be Captain, by purchase, vice R. F. Jennings, who retires; Ensign W. W. Dundas to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baller; Ensign J. H. Burstall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cramer; R. Henley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burstall.

63d Foot.—Lieut. R. C. F. Burton to be Captain, by purchase, vice J. H. Edwards Heathcote, who retires; Ensign H. H. F. Pidcock to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burton.

67th Foot.—Captain D. Thompson, from Supernumerary, to be Major, without purchase, vice Miller, promoted half-pay Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase.

68th Foot.—Ensign S. W. Tyndall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robley, promoted half-pay Captain, by purchase.

72nd Foot.—Captain F. Brownlow to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Rice, promoted half-pay Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Lieut. T. B. Urquhart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brownlow; Ensign J. V. Lendram to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Urquhart.

74th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Andrews to be Captain, by purchase, vice F. R. Thackeray, who retires; Ensign J. A. Hay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Andrews.

75th Foot.—Lieut. D. R. Macqueen to be Captain, by purchase, vice H. Teevan, who retires; Ensign R. B. Rudyerd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackqueen.

76th Foot.—Staff Surgeon H. Kelsall to be Surgeon, vice W. A. C. Thomson, M. B., appointed to the Staff.

82d Foot.—Paymaster W. S. Thorburn, from 101st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major W. Hughes, placed on half pay.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Butler to be Captain, by purchase, vice E. G. Johnson, who retires; Ensign R. W. S. Burnet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Butler.

87th Foot.—Lieut. M. F. Bigger to be Captain, by purchase, vice H. L. Estrange Herring, who retires; Ensign A. K. Purvis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice England; M. Singleton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Purvis.

91st Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Thorburn to be Captain, by purchase, vice A. E. M'Callum, who retires; Lieut. A. F. Mules to be Captain, by purchase, vice C. F. Dashwood, who retires; Ensign T. H. Bankes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thorburn; Ensign H. G. Fallowfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mules; E. F. Braine, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bankes.

96th Foot.—Ensign R. K. Ridgeway to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice A. D. Broughton, deceased. Quartermaster J. Stalford, from the late Military Train, to be Quartermaster, vice C. Garland, deceased.

101st Foot.—Lieut. F. Fuller to be Captain, vice C. H. Coghlan, who retires; Paymaster the Hon M. Mostyn, from 21st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Thorburn, transferred to 82d Foot.

107th Foot.—Captain F. J. Rogers, from 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice C. Middlemass, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign F. Howard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. C. Monck, who retires; H. V. Wingfield-Stratford, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hon. A. H. Grosvenor, promoted; H. J. D. Gretton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice T. G. Hesketh, who retires.

2d West India Regiment.—Troop Sergeant Major B. Relf, from 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sarger, promoted; J. F. Trotter, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Relf, transferred to 2d Dragoon Guards. E. W. Perry, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice L. Miller, retired.

Medical Department.—Surgeon W. A. Thomson, M. B., from the 76th Foot; to be Staff Surgeon, vice H. Kelsall, appointed to the 76th Foot, Assistant Surgeon G. A. Davidge, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice J. M'Creery, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

Half-pay.—Major D. S. Miller, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. Rice, from the 72d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel by purchase; Major H. Brett, from half-pay, late 18th Hussars, late Brigade Major of Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Major J. H. Buller, from the late Military Train, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Captain and Brevet Major M. R. Eden, from 50th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Lieut. De Lacy R. F. Wooldridge, from the 49th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieut. J. L. Johnson from the 99th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase;